

The Pocahontas Times.

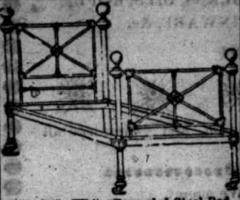
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MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, MAY 28, 1897.

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BIOGRAPHIC NOTES.

During the current century but few names have been more familiarly known in our county, before and since the organization, than the Cackleys. The ancestors of this relationship were Valentine Cackley, Senior, and his wife, Mary Frye, from the lower Valley not far from Winchester at Capon Springs. These persons located at Mill Point about 1778. These worthy people were of German descent. The original name was Keekly, and came to be spelled Cackley by the way it was pronounced. Their sons were Levi, William, Joseph, Valentine, Jr., Benjamin, and Jacob, and their daughters were Alice, Mary (Polly), Anne, and Rebecca, six sons and four daughters.

Alice, the eldest daughter, became the wife of the late Simeon M. Gay, who resided on the farm now held by the heirs of the late George Gibson, on the Greenbrier above Marlinton two miles. Mr. Gibson was her grandson. But two of her children survive: Joseph C. Gay, Esq., and Mrs. William Gibson, on Elk. The older children of the late Jacob Waugh, of Stony Creek, and the children of Robert Gay, late of Beaver Creek, are her grand-children. Mrs. Gay was a very estimable person, and the story of her life would make thrilling reading.

Mary (Polly) Cackley was married to Willette Perkins, and went West.

Anne Cackley became the wife of the late Thomas Hill, Esq., near Hillsboro. Richard Hill of Hillsboro, and George Hill, of Falling Spring, Greenbrier County, are her sons. Mrs. Josiah Callison, near Logcut, is her daughter.

Rebecca Cackley was married to John Ewing. Her family went to Ohio. She was the mother of eleven sons. The youngest was named Eleyen Ewing. It is believed the famous Tom Ewing, statesman and orator, and as such was the pride of Ohio in his time, was of this family.

Levi Cackley married Nancy Bradshaw, daughter of John Bradshaw, the founder of Huntersville, and settled on Stamping Creek, where some of his worthy descendants yet reside. Jacob, Levi, and William were the names of his sons. The Rev. A. M. Cackley, D. D., of the Baltimore Conference, is a grandson of Levi Cackley, Sr.

Hon. William Cackley, son of Joseph the pioneer, married Jennie Gay, daughter of Robert Gay, Esq., near Marlinton, and first settled on the property now owned by Colonel J. W. Ruckman, at Marvin, and also operated a store at Mill Point. Having sold his farm to the late D. L. Ruckman, Mr. Cackley moved his family to a farm on Cumming's Creek, near Huntersville, where he resided for many years, farming and merchandising and in public office. A singular occurrence was connected with this removal to Huntersville. Mrs. Cackley had become tired of her flock of pigeons, and tried to leave them back, but to her surprise the pigeons were on the oak tree near the dwelling at daylight the next morning. Mr. and Mrs. William Cackley were the parents of five sons and four daughters. The sons were Robert, Claiborne, Frye, Davis, and John. The daughters were Mary, Leah, Hannah Ann, and Sarah Jane. Mary became the wife of J. J. Clark merchant from Staunton, Virginia. Leah became Mrs. John Hogsett, and lived on Elk, West Virginia. Hannah was married to William Floyd, and lived at Sutton, Braxton County, West Virginia. Frye Cackley married Miss Loury.

William Cackley, Esq., was a Captain in the war of 1812. His kindness to his company endeared himself to the soldiers and their friends and gave him great popularity. He was a Jacksonian Democrat, went several terms to the Legislature, was sheriff of the county. Late in life Captain Cackley moved to Illinois, where most of his surviving posterity now reside.

Valentine Cackley, Junior, another son of the pioneer, was married to Miss Mary Moore, from

Eastern Virginia. Their daughter Caroline was the first wife of Harper McLaughlin, recently of Marlinton; and their son, William H. Cackley, once a prominent citizen of Pocahontas, now a merchant in Ronceverte, Greenbrier County. Valentine Cackley took the census for Pocahontas County in 1840. He had the lower mill erected at Mill Point. Joseph Cackley, Jr., owned the upper mill, and after selling out to the late Sampson Mathews, Esq., he migrated to Ohio; married and settled there.

Benjamin Cackley staid awhile on his share of the homestead, now known as the Lee Place, and sold out to his brother Joseph and went to Jackson County, Ohio.

The youngest son of Valentine, pioneer of Mill Point, was named Jacob. He seemed to have been excessively fond of athletic sports—running, wrestling, and pitching quoits. One of the most popular diversions of that time seems a singular one to us. It was to see who could throw a pumpkin the highest and catch it while falling. Another diversion was skipping flat stones over the water. One day while thus amusing himself, with several others, on the mill-race, Jacob suddenly collapsed and was carried into the house. He had overexerted himself by an underhanded throw, and received internal injuries, and died from the effects a most excruciating death. As a final resort quick-silver was given him, the effects of which were agonizing in the extreme. Dr. Althair was the attending physician.

Valentine Cackley, the pioneer, accumulated an immense landed estate. His home was about the location occupied by Isaac McNeil's elegant residence. It seems at one time to have been within the limits of the fort. The fort was about where the garden is. Persons yet living have seen relics picked up by parties working in the garden. He encouraged and promoted useful industries. A first-class mill, for the time, was built, a tannery projected, a tilt-hammer started, and a store carried on. While the venerable pioneer could overlook a wide prospect from his home, and while he was not quite the "Lord of all his eye could survey," yet he could lay claim to a goodly portion of what was in sight east, north, and west of Mill Point. The name of such a person is worthy of remembrance, for he left a very important and influential part of our county much better off than it was when he settled therein.

Whatever pleasure our readers may have derived from this sketch their thanks are mainly due Mrs. Mary McClintic and Capt. James McNeil for their personal reminiscences so kindly communicated in response to the compiler's inquiries. W. T. P.

The American humorist has educated the people generally into the belief that certain indispensable members of society are possessed of qualities which detract from their use and beauty. Take, for instance, the time-honored joke about the mule. We are brought to regard that valuable animal with suspicion, and after a long and intimate business connexion with these intelligent and docile animals we cannot be rid of our fears, for some unqualified slanderer will tell you that the mule will treat you well for twenty years waiting an opportunity to strike you a fell blow. The negro's love for water-melons has been magnified and improved upon until any humorist who can ring further changes is applauded to the echo.

The mother-in-law, without whom the world could not go round, is vilified, and most unjustly. Think of the fate of the high-spirited, sensitive woman, totally unable to avoid the state of being a mother-in-law, because of the hasty action of her daughter. The Irish mug, we see depicted, has broken its way to the highest pinnacle in the land; and the "hayseed," or farmer, represents the bone and sinew of the nation.

The same power has made us believe that the Pullman porter was the best paid man in America, but this impression is dispelled by the recent request of that body of men to their patron saint, George Pullman, for a raise in wages. While they are surrounded by elegance more regal than that kings ever dreamed of before the opening of this century, they manfully request that they be paid enough to dress in suitable uniforms and to support their families. It seems strange that the inmate of a gorgeous Pullman-car should be looking forward to leaving it for some mean apartment where live his wife and children in strict economy. Whether Mr. Pullman will respond it is impossible to say, for the request, the unanimous, is uttered gently, for the ancestor of the sleepers does not want to lose his job. Their poverty is no doubt real, the many wealthy people never saw such evidences of wealth as they have daily for their surroundings.

THE NEW NEGRO.

The color line is not obliterated in the North. While we hear of negro men received in Northern homes of unquestioned respectability, it is still the exception that proves the rule. The whites and blacks have nowhere reached a state of social equality, except in those cases where whites have so far descended from and relinquished the caste which is their heritage. In New York they have a statute by which the negro has every right, in a business way, that a white man has. It is known as the Equal Rights Law. But all the king's horses and all the king's men cannot and would not give them that social prestige which every man, bond or free, has to carve for himself. A black skin is an almost insurmountable handicap, and none of them, high or low, ever reach a position that it is not a drawback to him socially.

A short paragraph in a New York paper shows how the colored general is received in New York generally. Three young bucks in fine raiment went for an evening walk and decided to patronize a restaurant frequented by white people, and not to supply themselves a place where their color harmonized. They were not approached by waiters and they made complaint at a police station. There they were told they only had a remedy against the restaurant keeper in a civil action. Determining to make a complete case against him, they returned and after waiting sometime to be approached by someone who would take their order, the freshest one stood up in his place and ordered sandwiches and milk in a loud and peremptory tone of voice. He was served immediately, and they paid their bill and went away without any evidence against the restaurant keeper. They were served in such a way that their legal rights were accorded them, but not in a manner to lead them to break the barrier between the races again.

The negro does not need to commune with us. He finds friends and shelter among his own people. In a business way, and as master and servant the relationship is almost perfect. If there ever arises in a marked degree a "New Negro," why then he may find that in reaching after forbidden fruit he may suffer.

The Remedy for Rheumatism.

From the *Patheon* (N. Y.) Register.

Mr. James Rowland, of this village, states that for twenty-five years his wife has been a sufferer from rheumatism. A few nights ago she was in such pain that she was nearly crazy. She sent Mr. Rowland for the doctor, but he had read of Chamberlain's Pain Balm and instead of going for the physician he went to the store and secured a bottle of it. His wife did not approve of Mr. Rowland's purchase at first, but nevertheless applied the Balm thoroughly and in an hour's time was able to go to sleep. She now applies it whenever she feels an ache or pain and finds that it always gives relief. He says that no medicine which she had used ever did her as much good. The 25 and 50 cent sizes for sale by druggists.

RAFTING ON THE GREENBRIER

MR. ANDREW PRICE.—Dear Sir: In your issue of March 25th last you publish an article under the head of "The Weekly Letter," presumably written by yourself, in which you make a great mistake as to who first conceived the idea of rafting on the Greenbrier River.

You say it was some time in the seventies that some daring project or conceived the idea of rafting on the Greenbrier. I want to tell you and your readers that the man who first conceived the idea and carried it to success, so far as rafting is concerned, was your grandfather, James A. Price. In 1849, he undertook to drift logs down river, which, I take it, is about the same as driving now. But having no boom to catch the logs, and depending on one log canoe and two men with spike poles (or spuds as they then called them) to catch them, the larger part escaped them and went past—some of them to feed the mills in Ohio.

Abandoning the idea of drifting, your grandfather turned his attention to the idea of rafting, in which he was more successful,—thanks to the hardy pioneers who lived up Greenbrier River,—and I myself can testify to seeing large rafts which were landed at the mouth of Stony Creek, in 1850 and 1851, for your grandfather's mill. I was out of the county for some years, but returned in the spring of 1859, and that fall I sent word up the river that I would take all logs delivered to me at the mouth of Stamping Creek (below Mill Point.) Some time in the winter I received enough logs to keep my mill running all the year.

But now I am coming to a matter of record and not dependent on memory. I find from my account-book for 1861 that Montgomery Friel, Steven Barnett, John Friel, and Ewing Johnson delivered to me a raft of logs containing 124 logs. How much better can your raftsmen do now? These logs did not belong to them all in common, but each one had so many logs belonging to them, and the partnership ceased as soon as the logs reached the wharf, which was the end of the eddy at the mouth of Stamping Creek. Do not understand me to say there was a wharf there, but the mouth of Stamping Creek constituted my wharf as far as I was concerned, and if any logs went past I was not responsible for them. And I think if you could have seen those Friels and Barnetts steering a raft of 124 logs into the narrow limits allowed them with the precision of a ferry boat in New York you would not think rafting was new to them. No, they had learned their trade under the teaching of your grand-father, (grand in more senses than one), and he was the man who first conceived the idea of rafting on the Greenbrier River and first carried it to success.

I find in overlooking the above I have omitted the name of James Barnett, who had 21 logs in the raft of 1861. I also want to give honorable mention to Milton Hughes, who I think was with the great raft; if not, he was one of the earlier rafters of Pocahontas County. The later rafters and drivers may have taken out much more lumber, but it is impossible that they could show more intrepid skill and heroic endurance than did the pioneers in the first rafting on the Greenbrier River.

It has come to my memory that John H. Ruckman also had logs rafted to the same gill at the mouth of Stamping Creek when he owned it in 1855 and 1856, if not other years. So that from 1850 until the war put an end to the lumber business for the time, there were few if any years in which there was not one or more rafts brought down the river to Marlinton and the mouth of Stamping Creek, from the neighborhood of Deer Creek and all from above the mouth of Clover Lick, making a distance of over thirty miles to the lower landing.

The system of rafting was the same as followed now with long cars at front and rear, while others assisted with long poles to keep

"Your pills are the best in the world. I used to be annoyed with constipation until I began using them. Now I have no trouble of that kind any more and I attribute my recovery to the use of your valuable medicine. In the springtime of the year I always take your s."

Pistols and Pestles.

The duelling pistol now occupies its proper place, in the museum of the collector of relics of barbarism. The pistol ought to have beside it the pestle that turned out pills like bullets, to be shot like bullets at the target of the liver. But the pestle is still in evidence, and will be, probably, until everybody has tested the virtue of

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

This testimonial will be found in full in Ayer's "Curebook" with a hundred others. Free. Address J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

the raft off the banks. There was one log that I got in the large raft of February 13, 1861, from which I sawed 3,000 feet of weather-boarding, and there was not a knot in the whole lot. I presume such timber is getting scarce in Pocahontas County now. I see the price I paid for those logs ranged from 60 to 90 cents each. This seems low for such lumber, but I believe sawed lumber only brought about 75 cents per hundred feet then.

Very truly yours,
JAMES E. A. GIBBS.
Raphine, Va., May 17, 1897.

BETTER PAID TEACHERS.

As another school year will soon close, we would like to say a few words thro the columns of your paper in behalf of the teachers of Pocahontas County. If we expect to make the public schools of Pocahontas County a success, the teacher's salary must be increased. We would like for our worthy Board of Education to give this matter serious thought. Can the teachers of our county—those who have prepared themselves for this responsible work—teach for \$25 a month? will they do it? We answer no. The teacher has a laborious work and for which he should be paid. One of our popular teachers said: "We used to get \$120 for teaching seven branches four months, now we get \$125 for teaching twelve branches five months. I think if we can not do better elsewhere, we had better quit," and we think so too. Is there any encouragement for the young teachers to prepare themselves for first class work? In the leading district of Randolph the salary for the first grade is \$35, second grade \$30, third grade \$25. The third grade teacher gets the same that the first grade gets does. All the districts in Randolph pay better than Pocahontas. It is time that this matter be given serious consideration, or the time is not far distant when we will not have a first class teacher in our county. Already some of our best teachers are trying to get positions elsewhere; the very teachers that we can not afford to lose. X. Y. Z.

It is understood that Governor Atkinson will call an extra session of the legislature to pass upon the proposed amendment to the Constitution. Those that are ratified will be submitted to the people for ratification or rejection at the next general election, when they will be voted upon one by one. The last time we voted upon amendments to the Constitution was in 1888 when the prohibition clause was the most important. This amendment set the pace and all were voted down. The prohibition amendment was defeated by something like 35,000 majority.

Big stories are being told of the vitality of the Turks. One man, shot thro the stomach, in a recent battle, stayed in the ranks till the fighting was over and then marched ten miles before reporting to the doctors. Another with a wound in each leg and one in the shoulder kept on duty for twenty-four hours, when an officer noticed him and sent him to the hospital. The doctors attribute the quick recovery of the Turkish wounded to their abstemious habits.—Ex.

A BEAUTIFUL, soft, and thick head of long hair of a natural hue will be produced by using Hall's Hair Renewer, the ladies favorite and beautifier.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

Sunday, while two Brooklyn Bridge policemen were looking out of a window of the terminal on the New York side, they suddenly were horrified to see the legs of a man hanging over a roof of a house near by. They immediately notified a New York City policeman, who in turn called two brother "coops" and they hurried to the house indicated by the policemen on the Bridge. These brave men climbed the fire-escape in great haste, in fear that the man would roll off and be dashed to pieces. What was their great surprise upon reaching the roof to find the supposed legs to be only an old pair of trousers, left to dry by some faithful wife. It is needless to say that these guardians of the city said some blanket-blank swear words.

A man, after-breaking his wife's neck, the other day in New York City, by throwing her against the stove, shot himself thro the head, killing himself instantly, thereby saving the city the expense of a trial on the charge of wife murder.

The body of a man was found floating in Newark (N. J.) Bay beside his boat, Sunday a. m. He was held fast by the anchor rope around his ankle. It is to be supposed that in casting his anchor the rope got around its unkle, thereby pulling him over and drowning him. This is a case seldom heard of. What a terrible way to die. Full of pleasure—probably looking forward to this outing only to meet his death. MORAL: Do n't fish on Sunday.

Philadelphia had great goings on last week in honor of General George Washington—the father of our country. What a pity these United States could not scare up more Washingtons.

New York has a real Irish fair. The receipts are very flattering. The other day a goat, fresh from Ireland, sent over as a mascot, succeeded in eating up "all the grass in one county of Ireland," after which he took as desert three yards of green bunting from the Donegal booth. The mayor of the city will deliver a speech this evening, after which Jim Corbett will spar with an Irishman on real Irish sod.

Baseball and cycling is all the rage these days. Running races claim the attention of the lovers of the noble animal. But it is safe to say that nine out of every ten who attend the races are trying to beat the book makers.

It is reported that Cuba has come off victorious in two battles with the Spanish. It is also thought that President McKinley will soon send a message to Congress on the Cuban question. High time this war was stopped. Spain can never win. Spain's resources are used up. Spain should be made to step out for now and ever.

Turkey has the best of the fight with Greece, as you all know. The powers want to put a stop to this killing. Turkey wants \$50,000,000 before she quits.

Business is as flat as a pie plate around these diggings.

—GEO. M. SANGSTER,
May 17—97

THE COURTS.

CIRCUIT COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in June, and third Tuesday in October.

COUNTY COURT convenes on the first Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July,—July is levy term.

LAW CARDS.

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DR. O. J. CAMPBELL,
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MONTEREY, VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County at least twice a year. The exact date of his visit will appear in this paper.

DR. J. H. WEYMOUTH,
RESIDENT DENTIST,
ELKINS, W. VA.

Will visit Pocahontas County every spring and fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in The Times.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,
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